Nippon Times

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U.S. Foreign Policy Outlined by Truman

Navy Day Speech Stresses Maintenance of Powerful Navy for Peace

President Truman in his 25-minute speech on Navy Day Saturday emphasized that the United States Navy will continue to be the "greatest in the world" but explained that that power will be directed toward peace, according to a San Francisco report.

The major part of the President's broadcast dealt, however, on the foreign policy of the United States and was keynoted throughout with emphasis on the pursuit of world peace.

Before the huge crowd which had come to hear him deliver "the most important speech from a news standpoint" at Central Park, the President emphasized that even when her demobilization is all finished, "the United States will still be the greatest naval power on earth" and "in addition to that naval power we shall still have one of the most powerful air forces in the world."

He said that the United States' intention to preserve this powerful naval and air force in addition to a strongarmy reserve is directed "not toward war, not toward conquest, but toward peace. We seek to use our military strength solely to preserve the peace of the world. . . ."

12-Points Outlined

The President explained that this is the basis of the foreign policy of the United States and outlined 12 points which he said "may not be put into effect tomorrow or the next day, but we shall seek to achieve it."

"1. We seek no territorial expansion or territorial advantage.

"2. We believe in the eventual return of sovereign rights and self-government to all peoples who have been deprived of them by force.

"3. We shall approve no territorial changes in any friendly part of the world unless they accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned.

"4. We believe that all people who are prepared for self government should be permitted to choose their own form of government by their own freely expressed choice without interference from any foreign sources.

"5. By combined and cooperative action of our war allies, we shall help defeated enemy states establish peaceful democratic governments of their own free choice. We shall try to attain a world in which Nazism, Fascism, and military aggression cannot exist.

"6. We shall refuse to recognize any government imposed upon any nation by the force of any foreign power. In some cases it may be impossible to prevent forceful imposition of such a government, but the United States will not recognize any such government.

"7. We believe that all nations should have the freedom of the seas and equal rights to the navigation of boundary rivers and waterways and of rivers and waterways which pass through more than one country.

Equal Access to Trade

"8. We believe that all states which are accepted in the society of nations should have access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world.

"9. We believe that the sovereign states of the western hemisphere, without interference from outside the western hemisphere, must work together as good neighbors in their solution of their common problems.

"10. We believe that full economic collaboration between all nations, great and small, is essential to the improvement of living conditions all over the world and to the establishment of freedom from fear and freedom from want.

"1. We shall continue to strive to promote freedom of expression and freedom of religion throughout the peace-loving areas of the world.

"12. We are convinced that the preservation of peace between na-

(Continued on page 2, Col. 7)

NOTICE

Effective November 1, subscriptions to the Nippon Times will be handled by the Nippon Shimbun Renmei, (Japan Newspaper Union), together with all local newspapers. It is requested that subscriptions hereafter be placed with and paid to the nearest newspaper delivery agent. Those having paid subscriptions in advance will receive copies of the paper without interruption. Renewal subscriptions should be paid to the delivery agents serving your districts, instead of to the Nippon Times. All subscribers receiving the paper by mail are requested to remit the renewal subscriptions to the Nippon Times office, Tokyo.

The Nippon Times Ltd

Truman and Attlee Reach Accord to Be Responsible For Future of Palestine

Agreement has been reached between President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee on the Palestine issue by which the American President has pledged the United States will join England in assuming responsibility for the future of Palestine, according to the London correspondent of the New York Times on Saturday. He said that an official statement is expected on this policy within a week. The Daily Herald, London, stated that an agreement containing wider international cooperation on the Jewish question was reached after lengthy discussions on this problem. Latest report said that Prime Minister Attlee might make a statement about Palestine in the House of Commons this week.

Policies Under Study For Japan's Millions

New Population Policy Committee is Considering Birth Control Problems

With a view toward establishing a sound population policy for both eugenic and social considerations, it has been decided to inaugurate the New Japan Population Policy Committee, states the Mainichi. The first committee meeting is scheduled to be called early next month, the report added.

As regards the law on birth control, there is the Eugenics Law which authorizes birth control by the insane and people suffering from hereditary diseases, but the Government policy for increased population which was encouraged during the war has all but nullified the operation of this law.

The proposed committee will study and formulate a sound population policy for full execution of the Potsdam Declaration and in consideration of the general food situation rather than from medical and eugenic points of view. The committee will include sociologists, physicians, specialists on population problem, and other experts on agricultural production.

In referring to the new undertaking, Dr. Yoshio Furuya, chief of the Scientific Department of the Welfare Ministry Institute and leading promoter of the movement, stated that the committee expected to establish a sound population policy and to submit a recommendation to the Government. The difficulty in the execution of birth control as records of many countries prove, he said, is the fact that it is practiced more among the intellectuals who ought to produce excellent offsprings than among the lower class where the practice, should be encouraged. "My desire is to fill future Japan with men with superior physical and intellectual quality," he asserted.

Stabilization of livelihood, Dr. Furuya explained, is the prerequisite for checking the practice of birth control by the intellectual class. Due considerations should be given to the solution of this problem no less than to the rationalization of the methods of birth control, he said.

Eager To Continue Schooling

More than 2,000 applications are being received each day by the Veterans Administration Bureau from discharged service personnels desiring to continue schooling or qualify for special training, according to a Washington report on Sunday. It said that more than 50,000 veterans are already enrolled in schools and on job training. An additional 100,000 have been declared eligible for study and training but they have not yet enrolled.

Van Mook to Confer With Indonesians

Dr. Soekarno Is Willing to Talk With Dutch; Java Is Quiet

Dr. Hubertus van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, has been ordered by his government to open negotiations immediately with the Indonesian nationalists, according to an AP dispatch from the Hague on Sunday.

In Java on Saturday, Dr. Van Mook conferred with Mr. Dennings, the British Foreign Office adviser to Admiral Louis Mountbatten.

Dr. I. R. Soekarno, President of the Indonesia Republic, according to the American Consul-General in Batavia who recently had an interview with Dr. Soekarno, has again reaffirmed the willingness of the Indonesians to open negotiations with the Dutch authorities. It is reported that the talks with the Dutch authorities should be held in the presence of fair mediating parties.

A report from Batavia, meanwhile, stated that the Indonesians attacked Japanese troops guarding an ammunition dump outside Batavia, killing one of them. Later British and Indian troops repulsed the attack without incident.

A Britain spokesman said at Batavia on Sunday that the British occupied Surabaya almost without firing a shot. He said that the general military situation in Java was very quiet.

The Allied military authorities meanwhile were busy distributing leaflets by plane throughout Java, calling on the Indonesians to release all Europeans and Eurasians being held as hostages or under arrest. There are estimated to be 400 of such people in western Java. It is not possible to give the total for other parts of the island, the report said.

Yenan, Chiang Troops Struggle for Power

Fighting for Control of Railway Lines in 11 Provinces in North, Central China

Chinese Communist and Kuomintang troops are struggling for supremacy and the control of railway in 11 provinces in North and Central China, a Communist military spokesman revealed at Chungking last Sunday, according to a Chungking report.

He said that the fighting ranged from local clashes to small battles. He also charged that the Central Government had organized Japanese troops to fight the Communists.

It was also revealed that the Central Government will allow the Communists to hold all the territories that they occupied in North China if they evacuate the railway zones and permit trains to move freely.

The Communists were urged to send their representatives to Chungking for the military sub-committee of three that was decided to be formed at the recent talks between the Kuomintang and Communist delegates.

The Central Government has ordered the sub-committee to discuss practical arrangements for the reorganization of the Communist forces and the areas where they are to be stationed.

Meanwhile, all Chungking newspapers have appealed to both sides to avoid, as they put it, "the catastrophe of civil strife". They say that the nation is utterly war weary.

Manila Fetes Navy Day

United States Navy Day was celebrated in Manila Bay on Saturday, according to a report from that city.

Harriman Sees Stalin At Resort in Caucasus To Hand Truman's Note

The new exchange of notes between Premier Josef Stalin and President Truman has produced results which may have an important bearing on future Allied collaboration, the Associated Press correspondent in Moscow declared, according to a dispatch from the Soviet capital on Sunday. He stated that W. Averill Harriman, U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, delivered the note to Premier Stalin while the Soviet leader was vacationing at Sachi in the Caucasus where he received the American envoy. Mr. Harriman, upon his return to Moscow on Wednesday, said that Generalissimo Stalin was in good health and that there was no foundation of reports that he was ill. Another Moscow report said that the Soviet Premier is expected to make an important speech on November 7, the anniversary of the Revolution.

Rationing of Clothes Stopped by Shortage

Meager Stocks and Deficient Production Said Reason Why Points Not Issued

Clothing ration tickets were not issued to the people this year because of the short supply of material on hand and also because of deficient production, the Commerce and Industry Ministry revealed in an announcement on the fiber supply situation.

The announcement said in effect as follows:

The clothing rationing system was enforced on February 1, 1942. In the first two years each person in cities was given 100 points and others 80. But as production was only 20 to 30 per cent of what was consumed, the stocks had to be used.

When the rationing system was first put into operation, the stock of clothing materials amounted to more then 320,000,000 tan, but at the beginning of 1943 it had fallen to 150,000,000, or less than one-half. Therefore, in 1944, the points were slashed to 40 for those above 30 years and 50 for those under 30.

Production this year is about 20,000,000 tan and the stocks about 68,000,000 tan, for a total of 88,000,000 tan for distribution. Therefore, as it would be possible to ration only one tan for each person, it was deemed advisable not to issue clothing ration tickets this year.

The normal consumption of fiber in the three years before the China Affair averaged about 1,060,000,000 pounds. Of this, 800,000,000 was used for clothing material. But it was necessary to import about 4,300,000 piculs of raw cotton, 650,000 bales of wool, and 239,000 tons of salt.

With the return of demobilized servicemen and civilians from overseas, the demand for clothing material is expected to increase. Even if the enire exising equipment of the fiber industry, including those that can be restored from their raid damaged state, is utilized, the production of 810,000,000 pounds would be the most that could be expected even with the factories working on a two-shift basis. The above figure represents about 80 per cent of the total domestic consumption before the China Affair. The export of fiber products before the China Affair totaled about 1,090,000,000 pounds annually.

SPIKE CREDIT TRANSACTION

Allied Clamp Down on Bank Here That Acted Without Permit

The Akasaka Branch of the Imperial Bank transferred the sum of ¥5,500,000 to the account of Heiichi Yamashio, Secretary of Prince Ri's Household pursuant to instructions from its correspondent bank in Korea on September 19 this year without the approval of the Allied Supreme Headquarters, it has been revealed.

Accordingly, the Japanese Government was directed on October 25 by the Allied Headquarters to take appropriate action to obtain the cancellation of such credit as well as the reversal of the entries made.

Nippon Troops' Rations Cut

Japanese troops in Malaya will have their rice rations cut in half so there will be more for the civilians and this move was taken following demonstrations in Malaya against the shortage of rice, according to a London report on Sunday.

TRAFFIC SAFETY WEEK

Speedy Trip a Speedy End

Count Arima Backs Peerage Dissolution

Author of Move to Relinquish Titles Avers System Outmoded for New Japan

The move toward disintegration of Japan's peerage, set into motion by the proposal recently made by Prince Fumimaro Konoye for surrendering his titles, has been further accelerated with the launching of an active movement for the relinquishment of privileges by all members of the peerage by Count Yoriyasu Arima, former Agriculture and Forestry Minister, according to local vernaculars

Count Arima holds the view that whereas Prince Konoye and Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa have proposed to relinquish their titles of honor, assuming themselves responsible for the war, the whole peerage system is outmoded for a new Japan to be born. This feudalistic institution, he observes, has already lost its raison d'etre.

The Count contends that the present system of the House of Peers controlling the will of the people as represented by the House of Representatives should not be allowed to continued its existence.

Holding that the recent steps taken by Prince Konoye and Marquis Tokugawa are individualistic, Count Arima has decided to launch a movement for appealing to the entire peerage to surrender its privileges and titles of honor.

Count Arima told the Yomiuri-Hochi that he started the movement not due to his sense of political responsibility but because he considered the peerage system an obstacle to the construction of a new Japan. It would be better, he said, to see the entire system abolished rather than the surrender of titles of honor by individuals.

Count Arima is understood to have been dissatisfied at the individualistic way Prince Konoye followed in proposing to have his privileges relinquished.

Meanwhile, the Peerage Law currently in force authorizes the surrender of the title only when the heir to a peer fails to submit an application for inheriting the title and court rank at the time of his father's death or retirement. Due to this rule, the application submitted recently by Marquis Tokugawa for the surrender of his title was turned down. Nor will Prince Konoye be granted permission so long as the rule remains in force. If Prince Konoye's application is accepted as a special case, it is expected that a considerable number of other peers will follow the Prince's step.

STRIKE AFFECTS SCRIBES

Commercial Transmission Facilities Not Available in Manila

In a telegram received at Supreme Headquarters from the Commanding General of AFWESPAC, General Douglas MacArthur has been informed that both RCA and PREWI local employees in Manila are on strike and commercial transmission facilities are not available to correspondents, according to a PRO press release on Saturday.

AFWESPAC requested permission to use army signal equipment to pool accredited correspondents' copy following with individual 200-word takes.

In view of the basic principle involved, General MacArthur referred the request to the War Department with a request that instructions be furnished him at the earliest time possible.

Abe for War Felon Camp

Genki Abe, who held among other positions the portfolio of Home Minister in the Suzuki Cabinet from April up to the time of the termination of the war this year, will be delivered to the authorities of the Omori Prison Camp for incarceration, it was announced by the Allied Supreme Headquarters in its directive to the Japanese Government on October 22.

Japanese War Prisoners Numbering 138,000 Sent Home From Philippines

Domei

MANILA, October 28.—A total of 138,000 Japanese prisoners of war were repatriated from the Philippines on October 25. Japanese evacuation from the Philippines is being carried out by Japanese ships and a few United States Liberty vessels. Food for the journey is being furnished by the Japanese Government. All passengers are carefully investigated to prevent escape of any war criminals.

Mitsui Honsha Is Set For Dissolution Move

Joint Announcement to be Issued in November by Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo

Total dissolution, which had been contemplated for some time by the Mitsui interests, was formally decided at the meeting of the directors of the Mitsui Honsha on October 27. The announcement of the decision, however, will be withheld until the early part of November when a joint announcement of dissolution is expected to be issued by the vast financial houses of Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Sumitomo.

The decision reached by the Mitsui directors included the dissolution of the Mitsui Honsha, the public sale of shares held by the Mitsui Honsha, the retirement of Baron Takakimi Mitsui and other members of the family as well as Tatsuo Sumii, senior managing director of the Mitsui Honsha, the renovation of the principal personnel, the abolition of the names of the companies under Mitsui control and their independence from the Mitsui Honsha control.

Of the big Zaibatsu that are to be disbanded, the Mitsui, Sumitomo and Yasuda interests have already made their own decisions regarding their respect dissolution. These three Zaibatsu are intending to cooperate and to take a joint step, although their present conditions and structures naturally differ. Only Mitsubishi has not yet positively expressed any intention of dissolution. Thus, it is feared that the attitude of the General Headquarters of the Allied Forces toward Mitsubishi might become very strong, and thus, Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa has urged the Mitsubishi to make plans for its dissolution.

Thus, with the mediation of the Government, the dissolution of the four big Zaibatsu is approaching materialization. That is to say, Mitsui and Mitsubishi are to call the general meeting of their respective shareholders in the first part of November, to decide on the dissolution of their main offices, the disposal of shares held, and the resignation of the members of the families from the directorship in the main offices and affiliate companies. Sumitomo is also expected to take a similar step.

Thus, in the early part of November, the Government and the four Zaibatsu will issue a joint statement publicly announcing their attitude. At the same time, the separation of banks operated by those Zaibatsu from their control will be materialized.

RECONSTRUCTION BODY SET

New Organ May Be Either a Board Or a Ministry

The plan to create a reconstruction board or ministry to handle the problems of clothing, food supply and dwelling houses will be submitted by the Government to the Cabinet Council today, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

In view of the importance of the work of the proposed organization, the Government will appoint a State Minister as its head, the Yomiuri-Hochi also revealed.

The new organ will adopt positive measures to restore war damaged areas, the journal added.

'Zaibatsu' Directed To Submit Reports

New Allied Directive Affects 15 Big Financial, Commercial, Industrial Firms

Japan's 15 leading financial, commercial and industrial firms, including Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Yasuda, must submit information in English concerning their functions to the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces within one month and a half.

In this connection, the Allied Headquarters in a memorandum issued on October 22 directed the Japanese Government to notify the 15 big companies to provide the information specified in Inclosure 1 and Inclosure 2.

The 15 companies which have been directed to submit information include the Mitsui Honsha, Mitsubishi Honsha, Sumitomo Honsha, Yasuda Hozensha, Kawasaki Company, Nissan Company, Asano Honsha, Fuji Industrial Company, Shibusawa Dozoku Company, Nippon Nitrogenous Fertilizer Manufacturing Company, Furukawa Company, Okura Company, Nomura Company, Riken Company and Nisso Company.

It is further learned that similar reports will be required from other firms to be added to the present directive from time to time.

The following are the details of Inclosure 1 and Inclosure 2:

Inclosure 1. To Be Used in Reporting Commercial and Industrial Companies

1. Each of the reporting companies will submit a separate report for itself and for each of its subsidiaries on financial and other allied matters as more fully, described in the following paragraphs.

2. For the purpose of this directive, a subsidiary is defined as any corporation partnership or association for the purpose of doing business in which the reporting company is directly or indirectly the owner, of, or enjoys other beneficial interest in 10 per cent or more of any one class of stock or indebtedness outstanding, or exercises control to the extent of 10 per cent or more over voting controlling operations or policy

3. a. All reports will be prepared in English according to the principles and in the form of the best accounting practice current in the United States.

b. Reports will be typewritten on while paper eight (8) by eleven (11) inches. If that size is not available, paper used will be approximately that size, but in any case all pages of any one report will be uniform.

c. Text will be single spaced, while double spacing will be used for financial statements, schedules, tabulation lists, rosters, and other such matters.

d. Five copies of each report will be submitted, one-eighth (1/8) inch from the top of the page, will be typed the abreviated name of the company and the number of the section of the report.

4. Each report submitted will be for the reporting company only. It will not be consolidated to include both the company and its subsidiaries and affiliates.

5. Reports will be compiled on the basis of the calendar year, excepting that if any company's books or records are kept on a fiscal year basis, the fiscal year corresponding most closely may be substituted. In all cases, however, the same basis will be used for all periods under review in any one report. Furthermore, the reports of parent companies and of their subsidiaries will be submitted on the same basis, unless the books of such companies are ordinarily kept on a different basis.

6. The report will be divided into sections, each section to correspond in numbering and in content with the following subparagraphs.

a. Section 1. EARNINGS.

A record of earnings for each of the years 1935 through 1944, both years inclusive. Such statement will show sales, cost of sales, charges for depreciation and depletion, incmoe from investments, taxes paid, dividends paid, and surplus earnings transferred to surplus.

b. Section 2. BALANCE SHEET.

A balance sheet as at the close of each of the years 1935 through 1944, both years inclusive. Such statements will show plant and property gross and net of reserves for depreciation and depletion, investments, patents and processes if carried separately, and itemization of current assets to show cash, bank deposits, receivables, and inventories. The basis on which inventories are calculated will be noted. Capital liabilities will be shown in detail, and current liabilities will be broken down as to type, such as bank loans payable, accounts due, and so forth.

c. Section 3. CAPITALIZATION.

(1) A tabulation as at the close of 1944 of the authorized, issued, and outstanding amounts of each class of capital stock, voting trust

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

Outlook Brightens for Nicotine Addicts As Fag Ration Due for Boost Next Year

Possibility of an increase in the daily tobacco ration to four pieces from the present three, beginning from first of next year, increases as restoration work on the damaged tobacco machines progresses, reports the Nippon Sangyo Keizai Shimbun.

The Finance Ministry expects to increase the production of tobacco in the 1946 fiscal year to 55,000,000,000 pieces from the 30,000,000,000 for the present year.

This would work out that the daily ration next year will be about six pieces in the light of the fact that there will be an estimated 22,000,000 men in Japan entitled to receive the ration

There is the special supply of tobacco to workers. This and other considerations make it impossible for the authorities to hope to enforce a new ration of six pieces from the first of next year. It is considered likely that the ration increases next year will be by degrees. It is hope to boost the ration to five pieces from about April, to six from about July or August and to seven from about December.

The daily consumption per head of tobacco user in Japan before the war was about 10 pieces. The Finance Ministry is eager to see production increased to something in the neighborhood of this figure in the course of next year. Then it is hoped, there will be an end to illegal dealings in tobacco. It is considered possible to return to the free sale of tabocco when the daily ration has been increased to eight pieces.

Allied Public Health Section to Raise Dental Educational Standards in Japan

Representatives of the Japanese Government and of the Public Health and Welfare Section of Supreme Headquarters have completed plans to improve dental educational standards in Japan, it was disclosed in a PRO announcement on Sunday.

Measures adopted include raising dental training to the university level, provision for a two-year predental training as is customary in American universities, the establishment of a four-year course in the actual training of dentists and the abolition of all militarists in dental colleges.

Reports made by Supreme Headquarters investigators indicate a low level of dental health throughout Japan, especially among pre-adolescent children. In this group over 70 per cent have been found to have dental condition needing treatment.

The national mal-ocolusion (buck-teeth) resulting from a limited diet through many generations, the increased dietary deficiencies of the war years and the shortage of trained dentists available for civilian treatment during the war have all contributed to the development of this condition.

GHQ Clarifies Order For Returning GI's

Affects Returnees Below Rank Of Brigadier General Eligible For Release Sept. 2

All enlisted men and all officers below the rank of brigadier general who are serving in the Japanese home islands and who were eligible for release under readjustment regulations on September 2, were ordered relieved from duty and sent immediately to the nearest disposition center in a message delivered on October 26 to major commands from GHQ and AFPC, according to a PRO announcement on Saturday.

Enlisted men eligible for release September 2 were those with 80 or more points as of V-J Day, except for a few men in certain rare categories. Officers covered by the order, with certain exceptions, are colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors with 100 or more points; captains and lieutenants with 85 points; and warrant officers and flight officers with 80 points.

"Major commands will transmit this message to all units within their commands in the occupied areas" the message stated. "Organizations having personnel attached will notify the organization of assignment that action has been taken. Every effort will be made for necessary records to accompany the individual. However, if delay results temporary records will be "furnished."

The order provided that "those presently ineligible", such as men hospitalized or in confinement, will be sent to disposition centers as soon as their duty status has been reestablished.

A GHQ spokesman emphasized that only a small fraction of those eligible for release September 2 remain in Japan.. The net result is not a breakdown in the system, he said, but "just a matter of cleaning up". He stressed that no man eligible for release September 2 is "being held without orders more than 60 days after he become eligible".

The present order does not cover troops of the 24th Corps, which is occupying the American zone in Korea, nor troops under AFWESPAC, including those in the Philippines and Okinawa. Personnel who have volunteered for additional duty are not effected.

Going Home on Schedule

Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, commanding general of the Eighth Army, on Saturday issued the following order to all Eighth Army units, a PRO announcement said the same day.

"Rumors, misstatements, distortions and attention attracting headlines have resulted in confusion and apprehension on the part of high-point officers and enlisted men as to their prospects for returning to the United States.

"I desire that you inform everyone in your command that it is my personal estimate that every enlisted man now eligible for separation with 70 points or more and every officer with 75 points or more will be in the process of returning to the United States by November 30.

"As a matter of fact, I consider this a conservative estimate and, depending on future allotments of shipping to this headquarters, I hope to have in process for return a majority of the 60-point men by November 30.

"I desire that every commander assures that no action of his delays this procedure. This applies to all units regardless of category.

"The only possibility of delay is the non-arrival of scheduled ships necessary for return. To date, ships have been arriving as planned."

SEKIGUCHI GIVEN POST

Made Director of Social Education Bureau in Education Ministry

The Education Ministry on Saturday announced the appointment of Tai Sekiguchi as Director of the Social Education Bureau which had been recently created in accordance with the Ministry's policy for democratization of the nation.

Graduated from the law college of Tokyo Imperial University in 1914, Mr. Sekiguchi held a post in the Government-General of Taiwan for a short time. In 1919 he resigned and joined the Asahi Shimbun. He worked actively in the cause of liberalism and displayed marked ability in dealing with legislative matters.

It is expected that his appointment together with that of Dr. Kotaro Tanaka as Director of the School Education Bureau will pave the way for wiping out the bureaucracy of the Education Ministry.

Nippon Officer Shot

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, October 26.—The New Delhi radio reported on Wednesday that a Japanese officer was arrested by British authorities for throwing hand grenades at French troops in Cholon near Saigon and shot at Saigon on orders of Field Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in South Area. The officer was disguised as an Annamito and was the fourth Japanese caught in similar circumstances.

U.S. Armed Forces Suffer 1,069,203 War Casualties In Second World War

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 28.—United States battle casualties during the second World War stand at 1,069,203 for all armed services, according to revised figures released on October 25. The new total was a reduction of 429 from last week's figures, a decrease due mainly to the discovery of "missing" personnel in enemy prison camps. Casualties as of October 21 were listed as follows: killed, army 216,966 and navy 55,896; wounded, army 571,330 and navy 8,256; missing, army 18,565 and navy 9,297; and prisoners of war, army 115,784 and navy 1,119. Of the army wounded 364,673 have returned to duty and of army prisoners, all except 8,000 have been liberated.

AFFORESTATION PLAN SET

Step Taken to Furnish Timber for Air Raid Victims' Houses

Since a large quantity of lumber is required for constructing dwelling houses for air-raid sufferers due to the reckless felling of timber for military purposes in the past, and to protect the forest resources of the country against such an extensive felling of timber, the Forestry Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has decided upon an afforestation plan to be undertaken immediately.

The plan calls for the planting of 840,000,000 saplings in the present fiscal year, 1,000,000,000 saplings during 1946-47 and 1,200,000,000 in 1947-48. The Bureau will immediately undertake the production of the required saplings.

As regards the price of saplings, the Forestry Bureau decided to abolish the present official price system, permitting prefectural governments to fix proper prices according to local conditions. Cryptomeria saplings were formerly priced in the Tohoku district at ¥45.50 for 1,000 pieces but the price is expected to be advanced to ¥62 or ¥63 immediately.

British Strike Continues

The stevedore strike in Britain now seems likely to carry on into its fifth week and the Minister of Fuel has expressed grave concern for the food rationing situation, according to a London report on Sunday. The strike is continuing in all the affected ports except Bristol, where the dock workers who came out on October 22 have agreed to resume work immediately and appealed for other strikers to follow them back to work.

Allied Directives

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 25, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: First Red Cross Hospital Building at Kyoto, Japan.

1. Reference is made to your memorandum to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, File CLO No. 297 dated October 18, 1945, subject: "Request for exemption of First Red Cross Hospital building in Kyoto from requisition."

2. The Allied Occupation Forces have an urgent requirement for hospital facilities in the Kyoto area and a definite commitment cannot be made to exempt the First Red Cross Hospital building from requisition until hospital facilities have been provded the Allied Occupation Forces in this area.

3. It is not the policy of the Supreme Commander to unnecessarily inconvenience or hinder your training of nurses for medical examination and the use of hospital facilities by the Allied Forces is being kept to a minimum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 23, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Acquisition of Yanase Automobile Company Building.

1. It is directed that the Yanase Automobile Company building and the open area, approximately 100 square feet on the south side of the building, located at 4 San-chome, Nihonbashi Street, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, be made available by 1200, October 30, 1945 to the Allied Occupation Forces under control of the commanding general, 8th U.S. Army.

2. It is desired that renovation work and minor repairs necessary to place the building in condition for use by the Allied Forces as a post office be accomplished. All utilities will be made completely operative, the building thoroughly cleaned throughout, and debris cleared from the open area adjacent to the building prior to occupancy.

3. It is directed that necessary arrangements be made to have a representative of your office and competent interpreter at the Yanase Automobile Company building at 1000, October 25, 1945 for a meeting with a representative of the commanding general, 8th U.S. Army. Detailed instructions pertaining to the renovation work to be accomplished will be communicated to your representative at that time.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

Cartel Pact Possible Between U.S., Britain

Both Sides May Yield as Differences Said Not Fundamental in Nature

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 26.—The possibility of a British-American agreement on the international cartel question emerged here on October 22, Mr. F. Lam reported in a dispatch to the New York Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Lam said American negotiators may be prepared to drop their insistence that specific practices like price-fixing and division of markets be outlawed by definition and agree instead to the adoption of a general ban on restrictive cartel practices.

He also reported that in exchange the British would acquiesce to American proposals that the international body be authorized to exert its offices toward the elimination of restrictive practices by member nations. He said the British proposal has been that individual countries should, themselves, take the responsibility for living up to their international commitments.

Mr. Lam continued, "Differences between the American and British groups on cartels have arisen both with respect to principle and procedure. The question of principle involves a broad issue of whether all private cartels should be banned or only 'bad' cartels: the question of procedure involves the steps which would be agreed upon for eliminating international restraints of trade which result from private cartel activities."

He said reconciliation of differences is not believed here to be unattainable and in some quarters, it is held that differences are not fundamental. He added, "The British Labor Government is certainly predisposed to view the United States position with much greater sympathy than its predecessor."

'Zaibatsu' Directed To Submit Reports

(Continued from Page 1)

certificates, or other evidences of equity in assets or earnings; and of each class of bond, debenture, or other evidence of indebtedness excepting only those included in current liabilities.

(2) A tabulation by years for the period 1935 to 1944, both years inclusive, of all changes in capitalization, the number of shares or face value of capital stock or indebtdness issued or retired, the proceeds of issue or cost of retirement, and the purpose of the sale or retirement.

(3) A complete description of each class of security listed in subparagraphs (1) and (2) above, including the rights and privileges of each class of security, particularly the voting rights participation in profits, and preferences as to assets and earnings.

d. Section 4. CONTROL.

(1) A list of all holders of record at the close of 1944 who held 500 shares or ¥100,000 or more of any class of the company's securities. Such list will include the number of shares or the face amount held.

(2) A list by years of all holders of 1 per cent or more of any one class of stock or indebtedness in such cases as additions or subtractions from the holdings incurred during the course of the year, together with the extent of the change.

(3) A list by years, to be compiled at the close of each year from 1935 to 1944, both years inclusive, of foreign nationals havng any ownership of or interest in the capital stock or indebtedness of the company. Reference may be made to reports previously made on this subject, and copies of such reports attached.

(4) Lists called for in subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3) may be prepared by company's registrar, transfer agent, or other fiscal agent acting in those capacities, but the reporting company will not thereby be relieved of responsibility for the accuracy of the lists.

e. Section 5. REAL ESTATE PLAND AND EQUIPMMENT.

(1) A schedule of all installations or groups of installations each amounting to ¥200,000 or more in gross value before charges for depreciation and depletion and located as a geographical unit, such schedule to be prepared as of the close of 1944.

(2) A brief description of each of the foregoing properties. Detailed and itemized descriptions of plant and equipment are not desired.

(3) The location of each installation, with particular references to location outside of the home islands of Japan.

(4) A list of products and capabilities for each installation with particular reference to items described in paragraphs 4 and 5, Directive Number 3, dated September 22, 1945. Reference may be to inventory submitted in accordance with paragraph 6 of aforementioned directive, and a copy of same attached.

5) Note of damage to plant or equipment due to bombing, fire, or other causes incidental to the recent war in such cases as the value of plant or property, or the capacity to produce has been affected to the extent of 10 per cent or more.

(6) A list by years for each year from 1935 through 1944, both years inclusive, of all additions to installations or groups of installations described in subparagraph 6. e. (1) above, or deductions therefrom, in such cases as the addition or subtraction for the year amounting to ¥100,000 or greater. Decreases in plant and property charges for depreciation and depletion as shown in Earnings, are specifically excluded.

f. Section 6. INVESTMENTS.

(1) A list at the close of each year, 1935 through 1944, both years inclusive, showing the amounts held of all stocks, voting trust certificates, equities in ownership or other evidences of participation in earnings or profits; and of all bonds, debentures, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness excluding only those which are included among Receivables in Current Assets.

(2) A complete description of each investment listed, including voting rights, profit participation, and the percentage of the investment to the total outstanding securities of that class by the issuing company.

(3) The cost, book value, and date of acquisition of the investment to the holding company.

(4) Notation on each investment of any agreement between holding company and issuing company for management, or any sales or cartel agreements, or any other arrangement or agreements other than purchases and sales in the normal course of current business. Copies of any such agreements will be attached.

(5) A list for each year, for the years 1935 through 1944, both years chased or otherwise acquired, the cost thereof, and the reason for purchase. A similar list for each of the same years of all securities or other investments sold or otherwise disposed of, together with the proceeds thereof, and the reason for sale.

9. Section 7. CURRENT ASSETS.

(1) A schedule as at the close of each year 1935 through 1944 of all bank deposits, together with the bank of deposits and the rate of interest paid, in every case where he deposit amounts to 3 per cent or more of the company's cash funds and deposits at the year end.

(2) A scheduled as at the close of each year 1935 through 1944 of all accounts receivable, together with a description thereof, including the rate of interest, date due, and date item was incurred, in every case where the receivables amount to 3 per cent or more of the reporting company's receivables at the year end.

h. Section 8. CURRENT LIABILITIES.

(1) A schedule as at the close of each year 1935 through 1944 of all accounts, bills, or notes payable, and all other evidences of indebtedness other than those included among capital liabilities, together with a description thereof, the interest rate paid, the date due, and the date incurred, this schedule to include all payables in every case where the amount of same totaled 3% or more of the reporting company's payables at the year end.

i. Sectino 9. SALES.

(1) A list by years of customers and the total sales made to such customers for the year where such sales were 3% or greater of the reporting company's total sales for the same year, this list to cover the years 1935 through 1944.

(2) Notation on the foregoing list of persons listed in Investments, Section 6, or in Management Agreements, Section 11,

j. Section 10. COST OF SALES.

(1) A list for each of the years 1935 through 1944 or vendors and the total purchases made from such vendors in such cases as those purchases were 3% or more of the reporting company's purchases of material for the same year.

(2) Notation on the foregoing list of persons listed in Investments, Section 6, or in Management Agreements, Section 11.

k. Section 11. MANAGEMENT FEES.

A schedule for each of the years 1935 through 1944 of all fees or other compensation paid or receievd for the management of this or other properties, for research ad development, for manufacture and sale under license of any nature, for the granting of financial assistance, for agreements to provide loans or capital—in short, fees of any nature whatsoever, excluding only wages and salaries, and fees for legal work, auditing, or accounting made in the ordinary course of business.

l. Section 12. PUBLIC STATEMENTS.

(1) A copy of all reports made to shareholders during the years 1935 through 1944, whether or not formal anual reports, including balance sheets, statements of earnings, addresses by the president, official of the company, or other matters published for the information of stockholders. chairman of the board, or other

(2) A copy of the articles of incorporation together with any amendments thereto.

7. If reporting company cannot comply with any of the terms of this directive or the attached annex, a report of non-compliance will be submitted together with the reasons therefor. Reference will be made in such report to the corresponding paragraph in this letter of instructions.

8. Inasmuch as time is of the essence each section of this report will be submitted separately promptly after completion.

Enclosure No. 2. To Be Used in Reporting Banks or Other Financial Institutions

1. Each banking institution will submit a report providing the information as detailed below. Where certain banks have in the course of the past ten years absorbed other banking firms, a separate report will be submitted for each bank so absorbed from the initial date until the date of absorption by the parent institution.

2. Each banking institution will submit a report for each of its subsidiary or dependent banks. A subsidiary or dependent bank is considered for the purposes of this report to be one in which the reporting institution is directly or indirectly the owner of, or enjoys other beneficial interest in 10 per cent or more of the paid up capital or exercises control to the extent of 10 per cent or more over voting controlling operations or policy.

3. a. All reports will be prepared in English according to the principles and in the form of the best accounting practice current in the United States.

b. Reports will be typewritten on while paper eight by ten and one half inches; if that size is not available, paper used will be approximately that size, but in any case all pages of any one report will be uniform.

c. Text will be single spaced, while double spacing will be used for financial statements, schedules, tabulations, lists.

d. Five copies of all reports will be submitted.

e. In the upper right hand corner of each page one eighth (1/8) inch from the top of the page, will be typed the abbreviated name of the bank and the number of the section of the report.

4. Reports will be compiled on the basis of the calendar year, excepting if the bank's books or records are kept on a fiscal year basis, the fiscal year corresponding most closely may be substituted. In all cases the same basis will be used throughout.

5. The report will be divided into sections, each sections to correspond in numbering and content with the following sub-paragraphs.

a. Section 1. EARNINGS

A record of earnings for each year, 1935 through 1944, each year inclusive. Such record will show income, taxes paid, dividends paid and surplus earnings transferred to surplus.

b. Second 2. BALANCE SHEET

(1) A balance sheet as at the close of each year, 1935 through 1944, both years inclusive, and for 30 September, 1945. Such balance sheet will show detailed breakdown of assets and liabilities, including loan accounts, collateral on loans, bills discounted, accounts due from foreign correspondents and due to foreign correspondents, acceptances and guarantees, securities and an itemized list of deposit account showing the following:

Current Accounts
Special Current Accounts
Deposits at notice
Fixed Deposits
Savings Deposits
Trust Accounts
Restricted Deposits
Special Accounts (Tax accounts, insurance accounts, etc.)

(2) An attached list showing all loans amounting to more than ¥100,000 each, made since 1935 and the name of the individual or firm to whom loan was made and date of repayment or other disposition.

(3) A loans classification sheet showing as of 30 Sept., 1945 loans secured by government bonds, other bonds and debentures, stocks commodities real estate mortgages, guarantees, assets of business firms and unsecured loans.

c. Section 3. CAPITALIZATION

(1) A tabulation as at the close of 1944 or the close of the nearest fiscal year of the authorized, issued and outstanding amount of each class of capital stock, voting trust certificates or other evidences of equity in assets or earnings; and of each class of bond, debenture, or other evidence of indebtedness excepting only those inclosed in current liabilities.

(2) A tabulation by years for the period 1935 to 1944, both years includive, of all changes in capitalization, the number of shares or face value of capital stock as indebtedness issued or retired, the proceeds of issue or cost of retirement and the purpose of the sale of retirement.

(3) A complete description of each class of security listed in subparagraph (1) and (2) above, including the rights and privileges of each class of security, particularly the voting rights, participation in profits, and preferences as to assets of earnings.

d. Section 4. CONTROL

(1) A list of all holders of record at the close of 1944, or the close of the nearest fiscal year who held 500 shares of ¥100,000 or more of any class of the company's securities. Such list will include the number of shares or the face amount held.

(2) A list by years from 1935 to 1944 of all holders of 1 per cent or more of any one class of stock or indebtedness in such chases as additions or subtractions from the holding occurred during the course of the year, together with the extent of the change.

(3) A list by years, to be compiled at the close of each year from 1935 to 1944, both years inclusive foreign nationals having any ownership of or interest in the capital stock or indebtedness of the company. Reference may be made to reports previously made on this subject, and copies of such reports attached.

e. Section 5. BRANCH INSTITUTIONS

(1) A schedule of all branch offices or agencies of the parent institution in Japan located by city and prefecture, with total deposits of each for the years 1935 to 1944, both years inclusive.

(2) A schedule of all branch offices or agencies outside Japan, located by city and country with brief statement of main business handled by each such foreign branch and balance sheet for each as at the close of business for such institution. A statement as to location of assets, held by foreign branches as at the close of business of such branches.

f. Section 6. INVESTMENTS

(1) A list at the close of each year 1935 to 1944, both years inclusive, showing the amounts held of all stocks, voting trust certificates, equities in ownership or other evidences of participation in earnings or profits; and of all bonds, debentures, notes and other evidences of indebtedness.

(2) A complete description of each investment listed, including voting rights, profit participation and the percentage of the investment to the total outstanding securities of that class by the issuing company.

(3) The cost, book value and date of acquisition of the investment to the bank.

(4) Notation on each investment of any agreement between bank and issuing company for management or any other agreements. Copies of such agreements will be attached.

(5) A list for each year, for the years 1935 to 1944, both years inclusive, of all investments purchased or otherwise acquired, the cost thereof and the reason for purchase. A similar list for each of the same years of securities or other investments sold or otherwise disposed of, together with the proceeds thereof and the reasons for the sale.

g. Section 7. PUBLIC STATEMENTS:

(1) A copy of all reports made to shareholders during the years 1935 through 1944, both years inclusive, whether or not formal annual reports, including balance sheets, statements of earnings, addresses by the president, chairman of the board or other officials of the company, or other matters published for information of the stockholders or depositors.

(2) A copy of the articles of incorporation together with any amendments thereto.

(3) A complete list of major officers of the bank as of 30 September, 1945 and a statement as to method of payment of officials and employees, including scale of bonuses, method of hiring, advancement and retirement.

6. If reporting company cannot comply with any of the terms of this directive, a report of non-compliance will be submitted together with the reasons. Reference will be made in such report to the corresponding paragraph in this letter of instructions.

7. Each section of this report will be submitted separately, promptly upon completion.

U.S. Foreign Policy Outlined by Truman

(Continued from page 1)

tions requires a United Nations Organization composed of all the peace-loving nations of the world who are willing jointly to use force if necessary to ensure peace."

Touching on the atomic bomb issue, Mr. Truman declared that discussions with Great Britain, Canada and other nations will "not be concerned with the processes of manufacturing the atomic bomb or any other instruments of war."

Sacred Trust

He said, "In our possession of this weapon ther eis no threat to any nation. . . The possession in our hands of this new power of destruction, we regard as a sacred trust."

Declaring that the world is passing through a difficult phase in international relations, the President pleaded that "the world cannot afford to let the cooperative spirit of the Allies in this war disintegrate . . . Differences of the kind that exists today among the nations that fought together so long and so valiantly for victory are not hopeless and irreconcilable. There are no conflicts of interests among the victorious powers so deeply rooted that they cannot be resolved."

The President asserted, "the greatest threat to us is the threat of disillusionment, the danger of insidious skepticism, a loss of faith in the effectiveness of international cooperation.

"Such a loss of faith," he said. "would be dangerous at any time. In an atomic age it would be nothing short of disastrous."

The President's speech was claimed as the most important since the President took office. On the same day, the President delivered another 9-minute speech aboard the new aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

U.S. Houses Pass Tax Cut Bill

Legislation cutting Federal taxes by $5,920,000,000 next year has been approved by both the House of Representatives and Senate, according to a Washington report on Sunday. It said the figure was higher than either of those approved earlier by the House or the Senate.

8th Army Military Government, Tokyo Detachment
Labor Office

HELP WANTED:

Clerks
Stenographers and typists
Translators (thorough knowledge of English and Japanese)
Switchboard operators
Architectural draughtsman

Foregoing applicants should have good command of English.

English is not required the following:
Gardener, glassiers with tools, also mechanics and carpenters.

Report in person at the American Club Marunouchi 2-chome, No. 8, between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m., and also 1 p.m. and 2 p.m.

Subscriptions for bound copies of the NIPPON TIMES

Beginning with the November, 1945 issue, subscriptions will be accepted at the Nippon Times Office.

Price ¥50 for November volume. Application must be placed before October 31.

Delivery will be made by December 10.

THE NIPPON TIMES, LTD.

Women Leaders Meet With U.S. Churchmen

Japanese Christians Ask Aid In Solving Food Crisis Facing Country

The question of how to save 10,000,000 Japanese from possible starvation formed the main subject of a spirited discussion that took place between three members of the American Christian deputation, who are currently visiting in Tokyo, and leading Christian women of Tokyo in the course of an informal conference held Sunday afternoon at the Tokyo Y.M.C.A.

The three American Christian leaders were Dr. Douglas Horton of New York, chairman of the American Committee for the World Council of Churches; Bishop James C. Baker of Los Angeles, Chairman of the International Missionary Council; and Dr. Luman J Shafer, New York, chairman of the Japan Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America. Michiko Kawai, principal of the Keisei Jogakuin, was chairman.

Mrs. Kinnko Sekiya, wife of the former Imperial Household Vice-Minister, called attention of the visiting American missionaries to the fact that Japan was face-to-face with the most critical food shortage in her history. She stated that the poor crop of the current year will result in a decrease of 20,000,000 koku in the total rice harvest which might lead to the starvation of 1,000,000 Japanese unless some remedial measure was found. Appeals have been made to the Supreme Allied Headquarters asking for permission to import foodstuffs, Mrs. Sekiya explained, but she expressed doubt whether shipping was available for carrying them to Japan even if the permission was granted.

Red Menace Feared

She also pointed out that the shortage of food was aggravating the already decayed morality of the Japanese people and expressed her fear that Communism might sweep over the country unless the food situation improved. Signs of moral degeneration were manifest not only in cities but in farming communities, with cases of theft, robbery, black market transactions and profiteering reported in alarming numbers.

"All this" Mrs. Sekiya pointed out, "has its cause in food shortage." She expressed belief that if only the daily ration of staple food could be increased from the present 2.1 go (330 grams) to at least three go, the general situation would remarkably improve.

In humility as befits a devoted Christian, Mrs. Sekiya pointed out that Japan's defeat and the present state of affairs had their cause in the lack of faith on the part of the general public. She said that the Japanese must do their utmost to save the situation rather than rely on the mercy of the Allied Occupation authorities and other outside aid.

For this purpose, she went on, she wanted to launch a nation-wide movement for surrendering everything which an individual can spare for the crusade. As a practical measure, she proposed that every person produce one article most expensive and most precious to himself or herself with a view toward raising a fund in the United States to pay for shipments of foodstuffs to Japan. She revealed that she had planned to leave for Karuizawa that very afternoon to appeal to her friends living there, each to surrender her best "obi" or sash, but that she had been brought to the meeting by Miss Kawai.

The conference also discussed various matters concerning Christian activities in Japan during the war. The subjects included the activities of the Christian Kindergarten Union of Japan which were explained by Yasuko Iwamura, President of the Nursery Union; movement for woman suffrage, organization of new women's associations for promoting cultural and moral standard of Japanese womanhood, activities of the Young Women's Christian Association, and of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and plans for providing more healthy means of recreation for members of the American Occupation Forces.

The talk was attended, besides the three bishops, by Mrs. Sekiya, Miss Kawai, Shizuko Kawai, Tamaki Uemura, Chairman of the National Board of the YWCA of Japan, Takiko Fujita, professor at Tsuda Women's College, Asa Ito and Michiko Senbongi, secretaries of WCTU, Michiko Mori, secretary of Yokohama WCTU, Tamiko Yamamuro, chief secretary of the Welfare Bureau of the Church of Christ in Japan, Fumiko Amatatsu, professor at Tokyo Women's College, Harue Miyagi, Vice-President of YWCA, Tokuko Inagaki, wife of Bishop Inagaki of Shiba Church, Tsugi Kosaka, member of the National Board of YWCA, Asako Ito, secretary of YWCA, Tei Miyazaki and Taneko Takahashi, teachers of Keisen Jogakuin, and Michio Kozaki, noted Christian pastor.

Speak at Services

Sunday morning, the four members of the deputation preached at four different churches in Tokyo; Bishop Baker at the Ginza Church, Dr. Horton at the Reinanzaka Church, Dr. Shafer at the Shiba Church and Dr. Walter W. VanKirk, of New York, executive secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, at the Matsuzawa Church.

The context of their sermons were, in substance, as follows:

Dr. Horton:

"International relationship is fundamentally spiritual. We all desire a world in which nations will cooperate with one another. It is on this point that the Christian church must work, since it stands for cooperation based upon mutual understanding."

Dr. VanKirk:

"We came from America for the single purpose of renewing the spiritual fellowship which holds together the questions of our two countries. The peace of the world cannot be supported by bayonets but must be supported by the will of people of all lands. We are bound together by the Christian gospel of love and cooperation."

Bishop Shafer:

"I am happy to be back in Japan. I spent 23 years of my life in this country and I rejoice over this opportunity to renew the friendships of old years."

Bishop Baker:

"We are here on a momentous adventure of friendship. Through us the Christians of the United States are expressing their eager desire to pick up again the ties that bind us in Christian love and service. We believe that a world-wide Christian fellowship must underlie any sound and lasting peace. We wish to help build such a fellowship and such a peace. This is reason for our coming to Japan."

Rusch, Father of American Football Here, Advocates Sports to Re-Educate Japanese

Asserting that the immediate restoration of sports in all universities, colleges and middle schools, is one of the best means of reeducating the Japanese, Major Paul Rusch, former American professor at St. Paul's University (Rikkyo) and the father of American football in Japan, in an interview with the Asahi on Monday, declared: "I have every faith that the Japanese nation will become a peaceful and democratic nation."

Major Rusch, who returned to the United States on the first exchange ship in June, 1942, joined the armed services in November of the same year, and is presently attached to the Allied Supreme Headquarters in Tokyo.

His interview with the Asahi follows:

"If I were a magician I would like to bring a group of American big league baseball players and have them play a series of games in the Meiji Shrine and Korakuen stadium in Tokyo and the Koshien stadium between Osaka and Kobe for Japanese baseball fans. I would also like to bring to Japan all the outstanding movies and Victor, Columbia and Decca records, made in the United States during the war, for the Japanese people.

"My personal desire, however, is to restore Western sports in Japan again as soon as possible.

"I remember in my broadcast over Radio Tokyo on December 7, 1945, I said that the average Japanese youth today is a great lover of sports and he has no greater desire than to win a hotly contested bout, fair and square. The average Japanese youth also longs to be able to represent his country in an international sports event.

"By sports I mean western athletic events or competitive sports and not ancient Japanese sports involving tradition and custom. The enthusiasm and interest held by the Japanese for western sports and the developments in this field up to the outbreak of the war was so tremendous that traditional native sports events had practically disappeared. I firmly believe that the popularity of occidental sports in Japan is because western sports encourages the spirit of cooperation while Japanese sports such as kendo and judo is only individualistic.

"After four years of war I am still confident that the average Japanese youth still prefers sports enhancing the spirit of cooperation. I also believe that the young people of Japan today are anxious to participate in the latest athletic events of the world which harmonize with their daily living."

URGE BIGGER RICE RATION

New Diet Men Propose Three Go Daily for General Public

The New Party Preparation Committee formed by the new members of the House of Representatives submitted to Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura a plan to up the rice ration to the general public to an average of three go daily and that to rice producers to four go.

Torataro Kimura, representing the Committee, who called on the Agriculture and Forestry Minister Saturday, submitted the Committee's urgent decision and asked the Minister to consider the proposed plan immediately.

Also the Committee insisted upon the advance of the rice purchase price to ¥500 a koku and that of wheat to ¥350 a koku, but that the selling price of rice and wheat should be one-third of the above figures, the remaining two-thirds being borne by the national treasury. The redistribution of land and the drafter of a definite plan for importing the minimum of 23,000,000 koku of foreign rice were also urged.

Hokkaido Miners Strike

About 1,200 Japanese laborers of the Sumitomo Hashiribetsu Coal Mines at Iwamizawa, Hokkaido, went on strike on October 26. About 100 representatives of the workers met with the managing staff of the colliery and demanded a 40 per cent increase in foodstuff and a 300 per cent raise in wages.

SEIZING NAVY RADIO WORKS

Occupation Forces to Take Over Installation at Funabashi

The Japanese naval radio-telegraph installation at Funabashi, Chiba Prefecture, is the object of a requirement by the Allied Occupation Forces, which had been seeking additional radio facilities in the Tokyo area to meet their projected operations.

For the immediate use, the Japanese Government on October 21 was instructed to dispose of the Funabashi intallation for the occupation forces under the control of the Supreme Allied Headquarters.

It is, therefore, directed that the Board of Communications will make arrangements to provide an adequate staff of transmitter attendants and maintenance techicians. It is said that the technical personnel of the Japanese navy who are trained in the operation and maintnance of the equipment may be employed in a civilian status.

For the present, the Japanese navy is allowed to operate the authorized circuits at this station.

TAKING OVER APARTMENT

The acquisition of St. Luke's Apartment House in Tokyo for occupancy by November 15 has been directed by the Allied Supreme Headquarters in its statement on October 26.

Accordingly, it is desired by the headquarters that renovation and minor repairs which are necessary to make the apartment house suitable as a billet for personnel of the Allied Forces will be accomplished. Also all utilities will be made completely operative and the installation of messing and certain sanitary facilities will be required.

It is further desired that the interior of the house will be painted and equipped through with suitable appointments and furnishings.

Milk Price Hiked

The price of milk per "go" will be raised from 21 to 50 sen, in order to better milk distribution in the city. With the price hike, 48 koku is expected to come into the metropolis daily.

Tardy Relief Blasted Are Stressed Again

Shibuya Station Plaza Thronged as Speakers Hit Official Incompetence

The Government was severely criticized for its failure to adopt effective measures for the relief of sufferers from the war disaster in a speech delivered at a mass meeting held in the plaza in front of Shibuya station on October 28.

The meeting called by the Headquarters for the Protection of the Living of Sufferers from War Disaster marked the opening of a campaign in the Tokyo area to organise public opinion in order to compel the Government to be swift in bringing much needed relief to the sufferers from the war disaster many of whom, it was pointed out by the speakers at the meeting, have no hope of surviving the wintry cold, the severity of which has been already experienced.

Similar headquarters have been opened in Osaka, Nagoya and Niigata, directing the organization of sufferers from the war disaster in these areas in a movement to call on the Government to make adequate provisions for them.

The meeting, started at 1 p.m. and was an immediate success, as many pedestrians joined the crowd which had filled the plaza.

A speech by Ichiro Kitada, leader of the Tokyo Transport Workers Union, explaining the necessity for the organization of sufferers from the war disaster, opened the meeting.

Speeches followed by Keitaro Sawa, President of the "People" Publishing Company, Momoro Hayashi, a lawyer, Makoto Takano, member of the preparatory committee of the Labor Union, Hideo Namba, of the Headquarters of the League of Sufferers from the War Disaster, and Shigeru Niijima, of the Free Debating Society.

Two main points were made in these speeches. They were:

1. The present principal food ration is utterly inadequate. If it is not increased, the people will die sooner or later. The basic amount of the principal food rationed out to the people should be increased to three go. We reject the use of a rice substitute. At the same time the supply of subsidiary food should be increased. There should be regularity in the delivery of rice. The Food Corporation is corrupt. Its present personnel should be replaced at once.

2. Sufferers from the war disaster shall have houses to live in. It should be arranged for the lumber from State-owned forests to be made available to sufferers. In order to meet the shortage of housing, large residences, military barracks, schools, buildings housing companies, and former munitions factories, should be thrown open to sufferers, who also shall have bedclothes, blankets, and clothing. Goods which have been hoarded should be distributed with priority to war sufferers. Restoration of damaged areas should be undertaken by the Government at once. Steps should be taken for the promoton of industries turning out goods of daily necessity. Why is it that nothing worth mention has been accomplished by the Association for the Relief of the War Disaster Sufferers although it has a fund of ¥200,000,000? It is patent that irregularities are committed by men directing the policy of the association. The Government should act without delay in reorganizing the association. No time should be lost by the Government in establishing the policy for the relief of sufferers.

At the meeting a committee was named to approach the Government with proposals embodying the sentiment of the speeches which produced a great impression upon the hearers.

Sundays for Tokyoites Mean a Trek to Rivers Or Farmhouses for Food

Two human interest photos depicting the average Tokyoite's life on Sunday were featured in the Asahi on Monday. One picture showed a typical Sunday crowd storming the trams on their way to or back from purchasing "black market" priced foodstuffs from the suburban districts. Everyone, men, women and children with huge bundles on their backs were fighting to get into a jammed tram. The other photo which was slightly more pleasant in atmosphere pictured both oldsters and youngsters fishing along the banks of one of the many rivers, moats, and creeks in Tokyo. The Asahi said similar scenes could also be seen in the vicinity of the Takebashi, Ichigaya Mitsuke and the Kachidoki bridge. Especially in the Takebashi district more than 300 anglers daily cast their rods completely ignoring an old sign posted by the Gendarmerie Headquarters which prohibited fishing in those waters.

Magazine Published By Nippon Red Party

Called Red Flag and Reappears for First Time Since 1934; on Sale Shortly

The magazine Red Flag, organ of the Japanese Communist Party, has reappeared under date of October 20 under the ledership of Kyuichi Tokuda and Yoshio Shiga, of the Communist Group which is functioning for the party pending its formal reestablishment. The magazine will appear on the streets in a short time.

The last time the magazine appeared in an unlimited edition was in 1934, before the Communist Party split up into two group, the majority and the central, as the consequence of the activity of spies in the pay of the special thought police.

The first number of the resuscitated Red is a 20-page pamphlet. In it is reproduced the proclamation entitled "An Appeal to the People," which was distributed to people attending the mass meeting held by the Communist Party some time ago.

The other contents include an article called "A New Principle of Conducting a Struggle". The article defines the Popular Front movement in Japan as having an object of destroying the system of Tenno and establishing a popular and republican form of government.

The article is severely critical both of the new Liberal Party, which is branded as an agent of capitalists and of the Japan Socialist Party, most of whose leaders are denounced as self-seeking individuals.

The writer of the article, without regard for the coming general election, would unify the direction of various popular movements including unemployed persons, labor union, young men and farmers, and organize a farmers' committee which would look after the interests of Japan's farming population.

The Communist group will concentrate on increasing their following, working largely through the Red Flag, before re-establishing the Communist Party formally.

It is remembered by observers that the Communist group recently proposed to the Socialist Party that the two groups should work together. The observers explain the critical attitude of the groups toward the Socialists in the Red Flag article by the fact that the article was written before the group made its proposals to the Socialists.

Traffic Safety Rules Are Streesed Again

Provost Office Reemphasizes 20 M.P.H. Speed Limit in Final Week of Campaign

As the Traffic Safety Campaign instituted by the U.S. Provost Office went into its second and final week on Monday, the Office spokesman reiterated the traffic rules that are being enforced.

The following are the rules which the Provost Office has been instructed to follow:

1. The speed limit is 20 miles per hour unless roads are posted otherwise, with the exception that Jeeps and sedans may travel five miles per hour faster when the safety is not prejudiced.

2. Personnel are prohibited from riding on fenders, running-boards, hoods, or dangling legs or arms over the sides or from the rear of vehicles.

3. Patrol cars, marked military police, will operate at regular intervals on all main supply routes.

4. Drivers of vehicles are limited in the number of personnel in each vehicle. This will be checked as well as speeding. The number of men allowed are as follows: five persons on 1/4-ton cars, 10 persons on 3/4-ton cars, 20 persons on 1½-ton cars, and 25 persons on 2½-ton cars.

5. Civilians, except those being worked by the Military and under proper supervision will not be allowed to ride in military vehicles.

6. All naval personnel, while ashore, are subject to the same rules and regulations government military personnel.

7. Riding in the exterior of locomotives, locomotive cars and street cars by the military personnel is prohibited. Train guards, military police on duty in railway stations, and motor patrols will enforce strict compliance with this regulation by all military personnel.

'LITERARY' ODEN-YA OPENS

Will Watch Nation's Trends From Behind Counter

Ashihei Hino, well-known soldier-novelist, who gained nationwide fame with his famous trilogy, "Wheat and Soldiers," "Flower and Soldiers," and "Mud and Soldiers," will temporary desert the literary field and open-up an "oden" (assortment of Japanese delicacies served a "la hot dog" style) shop shortly in the city of Fukuoka, according to an Asahi report from Fukuoka.

The report said that he will watch literary movements in a new and democratic Japan from behind his "oden" counter but as yet has not definitely revealed whether or not he will pick up his pen again.

Following the termination of the war, Writer Hino has been active in helping restore the popular literary magazine of southern Japan, "The Kyushu Bungaku."

As yet Hino has not decided whether to name his "oden" shop "Ashihei" or "Kawataro," the Asahi further said.

Donates To Doshisha

Kinya Nagao, president of the Wakamoto Company, has donated ¥1,000,000 to Doshisha University, Kyoto, as a fund for studying American Culture. The Nagao Foundation for the Study of American Culture, called after the donor, will be formed with the money. Mr. Nagao's gift was formally announced on October 28.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

Help Wanted

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

GENTLEMEN'S shirts, three white-used, and two black—brand new; spare G. A. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman motion picture projector; music notes, operatic aria collection, published in Germany, for immediate sale. Apply Box 47, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENUINE jade, pearls and jewelleries as gifts or souvenirs for the allied army of occupation, inspection cordially invited. Apply T. A. Cader, 38 Kitanocho 4-chome, Kobe, Telephone Fukiai 5907. (about 2 minutes walk east of Tor Hotel)

KIMONO, haori, etc., very reasonable prices to Allied Forces. Open 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Kay Trading Co., 5th floor corner Matsuki Bldg., near Shimbashi Station, Tokyo. One block from Daiichi Hotel.

KIMONO and curio, etc. Apply Matsuzakaya in front of Koume Primary School, Honjo-ku Mukojima.

KIMONO and haori coat of gay colors with embroidery. Obi (sash) of heavy silk with gold embroidery. Apply Box 72, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MEN'S shoes and skiing boots, size 45, 46, set of golf clubs in Miyanoshita. Apply Box 113, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OLYMPIA, standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 112, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, German make, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 116, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SAFE, all steel, medium size, perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 98, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

COAL stoves, large number, wanted immediately. Will pay good price. Apply Box 24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PITMAN'S shorthand text book wanted urgently. Will pay good price. Apply Box 109, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome Kanda Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 224, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER ribbon, large quantity wanted immediately, will pay good price. Apply Box 78, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WISH good camera, German or Japanese, —Leica or Zeiss, Olympic, prefer 35mm but will accept any standard size. Must be in good condition. Apply Box 113 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

JAPANESE girl and boy want to learn English conversation with an American lady in Karuizawa. State particulars. Apply Box 215, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

JAPANESE lady with good knowledge of English wishes to teach Japanese conversation to American ladies preferably come to Japan recently, will also teach educated officers of the Allied Forces if desired. Apply Box 114, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

[illegible]

M. OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Room 321, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., Phone (23) 1826.

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Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

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Artists: YOICHI HIRAOKA
EIICHI ASABUKI
Accompanied by YOKO MATSUKUMA and SONOKO TANAKA at the piano.
Program
TWO XYLOPHONES: Mozart: From Divertimento No. 17 in D major
Stobbe-Asabuki: Two Mocking Birds
Offenbach: Barcarolle from the Tales of Hoffman
Brooki: Gee Whizz
SOLO BY HIRAOKA: Rossini: Barber of Seville Overture
Nevin: Mighty Lak' a Rose
Penchielli: Dance of the Hours from "La Gioconda"
SOLO BY ASABUKI: Secotto-Asabuki: Vieni Vieni
Linokalani: Aloha Oe
Pepper: Hungarian Rhapsody
Admission: ¥6.00 (incl. tax)
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Nihonbashi Crossing, Tokyo.

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JINTARO WAKAMATSU

TOKYO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1945

The Spreading Strike Movement

The rash of strikes and threatened strikes which is beginning to break out in various parts of the country constitutes a significant symptom of the social ferment which is now taking place in Japan. Although it is as yet nothing like the sweeping strike wave which engulfed the country in the 1920's, its importance is not to be minimized, for it portends the definite crumbling of the old order of authoritarian suppression which has prevailed for the last decade and a half.

Although the greatest unrest so far is being manifested by the staffs of the various newspapers and by students in the schools, showing that the strike movement is most prevalent among the elements most susceptible to ideological influences, there can be no question but that the movement will eventually spread to the working classes. Demands for the retirement of undemocratic managers and ultra-nationalistic or militaristic teachers occupy the spotlight today, but more materialistic demands for higher pay and better working conditions are bound to follow as the unrest spreads to the ordinary workers. A radical change in the status of the oppressed classes is very definitely in the offing.

There are many features in the present strike movement which should be deplored. Social change through peaceful accommodation and gradual evolution is always to be preferred over social change through violent conflict. Strikes, moreover, tend to breed a spirit of contempt for all authority, which is dangerous. In their inexperience, too many of the strikers are apt to assume that any defiance of constituted authority is democratic, confusing license with freedom out of their ignorance of the fact that true democracy means respect for reasonable and responsible authority. Too many of the strikers tend to assume that any overthrow of the former directing group and the elevation of the lower elements to power constitutes justice, ignoring the extent to which the former directing class also have legitimate rights to which they are entitled protection.

Specific and concrete grievances can be understood, but there seems to be too much tendency on the part of some of the strikers to talk in generalities about democracy, and responsibility for the war, and other such abstract ideas. Obviously the strikers are dissatisfied, but many of them seem to be confused as to just what it is that they really want, and the use of glittering generalities to express their demands holds the danger of these generalities being perverted to cover ulterior aims which are unreasonable and unfair. There is too evident a spirit of revolt for the mere sake of revolt without a clear notion of what is to be constructed after the revolt succeeds in tearing down the old edifice.

On the other hand, however, despite all these dangers inherent in the present strike movement, the strike movement in general should be welcomed as a healthy phenomenon. The shortcomings of the strikers, glaring as they are, are the direct products of the evils of the old regime which the strikes are designed to overthrow. The resort to violence and intimidation on the part of the strikers is only the natural reaction to the oppressiveness of the old system from which there was previously no recourse. The resentment against all authority, deplorable as it is, is only the natural reaction against the abuse of authority by the groups in control in the past. Confusion of license with freedom is the consequence of the crime of which the former ruling class has been guilty, of confusing power with oppression. If the strikers tend to violate the legitimate rights of the directing class today, it is because in the past the directing class violated the rights of the lower classes. Extreme breeds extreme, and many of the faults and dangers of the present strike movement must be accepted as the inescapable penalty for the sins of the past.

But as the pendulum continues its oscillations, the dangerous extremes will gradually disappear, and the equilibrium secured through the free play of social forces will be infinitely better than a motionless society held in place by an arbitrary power. Alarming as may be the present swing of the pendulum, it should be welcomed and encouraged as a necessary process in restoring Japanese society to a natural equilibrium.

So far the strike movement has not spread very widely to the sections of society which most need change, the vast mass of the underprivileged workers. But with the intellectual strikers leading the way, the strike movement is bound to spread. Revolutionary changes in Japan's social order are necessary and inevitable. In order that the worst dangers of too violent a change may be avoided, it is to be hoped that the groups now in power will have the intelligence and vision enough to meet the legitimate demands of the strikers more than half way, and that the strikers will have enough balance so as to refrain from immoderation which would prejudice their good cause. But in any case, it is obvious that significant changes are on the way.

PROFILES

PRESIDENT TRUMAN

By BASCOM N. TIMMONS
From Sept. 1945 Coronet

Harry Truman is the finest thing that has happened to the average citizen's self-esteem in a long time. The ordinary man feels that his own personnal virtues have been given an upward stroke, that the new President is prov ng the ability and adaptability of the average man. At a critical crossroads in history, he took over the office with an ease which gave people a comfortable feeling.

There are as yet few signposts of wisdom to mark the Truman presidential term. Its various acts and policies have not had time to come together in any distinctive tapestry. He will be called on to face many stark problems But he has a willingness to hear all the facts and a knack for marshalling them in order of their importance before making decisions.

The success of his administration will largely depend upon his appointment of key men. General Omar N. Bradley to head the Vererans Administration is widely viewed as his best appointment to date. Generally, h's idea seems to be to select for high policy and administrative posts men who can be counted on to keep their departments and agencies operating on an even keel.

Mental nimbleness and a pert ability to take care of himself under rapid-fire questioning have sent his relations with the press and radio soaring to new highs. He answers directly and uses no fuzzy words. He has both sense and a sense of humor. He has integrity.

His spry and bright-eyed mother, now 92, perhaps characterized him best of all. She said that as a boy "Harry could plow the straightest furrow in Jackson County." Without fanfare he has been plowing a straight furrow ever since."

Harry Truman likes people and is companionable. There is a deeply religious undercurrent in his thinking and in his words. His family attachments are close. His sense of loyalty to his friends is immense, and he does not treat his political obligations lightly.

His biggest opportunity for constructive achievement is to build a strong American foreign policy. In the domestic field he will be able to shoot at new goals for the well-being of the nation. What he does abroad and at home will fix his niche in history.

A man has come out of the Midwest who may be one of our great presidents.

STUDY MINESWEEPING PLAN

Authorities Push Work of Clearing Sea Lanes

Minesweeping operations have been conducted since October 10 to clear the Kammon Sea area of about 3.000 mines as well as others laid by both the Japanese and the U.S. forces in the waters around Japan.

Discussions were opened in regard to minesweeping plans and the indication of sea routes at the invitation of the Navy Ministry with representatives from the Maritime Bureau of the Transportation Ministry, the Railway Bureau, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Board of Communications.

It was believed that the disposal of some of the special-type U. S. mines would be difficult and would have to be left until March, 1946, but by using specially-fitted minesweepers, the sea lanes are expected to be cleared.

TEXT GIVEN OF TRUMAN'S SPEECH ON UNIVERSAL TRAINING FOR U.S.

Nation Can Never Again Count on Luxury of Time In Which to Arm Itself

This is the text of the Address by President Truman on October 22, Before the Senate and House of Representatives Joint Session in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President and Members of the Congress of the United States. In my message to the Congress of September the 6th, 1945, I stated that I would communicate further with respect to a long-range program of national military security for the United States. I now present to the Congress my recommendation with respect to one essential part of this program; universal training. The United States now has a fighting strength greater than at any other time in our history. It is greater than that of any other nation in the world. We are strong because of many things; our natural resources which we have so diligently developed, our great farms and mines, our factories; shipyards and industries which we have so energetically created and operated.

But above all else we are strong because of the courage and vigor and skill of a liberty-loving people who are determined that this nation shall remain forever free. With our strength comes grave responsibility. For years to come the success of our efforts for a just and lasting peace, will depend upon the strength of those who are determined to maintain that peace. We intend to use all our moral interest and all our physical strength to work for that kind of a peace. We can ensure such a peace only so long as we remain strong.

Must Be Built Upon Power

We must face the facts that peace must be built upon power as well as upon goodwill and good deeds. Our determination to remain powerful denotes no lack of faith in the United Nations Organization. On the contrary with all the might we have, we intend to back our obligations and commitments under the United Nations Charter. Indeed the sincerity of our intent to support the Organization will be judged partly by our willingness to maintain the power with which to assist other peace-loving nations to enforce its authority. It is only by strength that we can impress the fact upon possible future aggressors that we will tolerate no threat to peace or liberty. To maintain that power we must act now. The latent strength of our untrained citizenry is no longer sufficient protection. If attack should come again there would be no time under conditions of modern war to develop that latent strength into the necessary fighting force. Never again can we count on the luxury of time with which to arm ourselves. In any future war, the heart of the United States would be the enemy's first target. Our geographical security is now gone, gone with the advent of the robot bomb, the rocket, aircraft carriers and modern airborne armies. The sure guarantee that no nation will dare again to attack us is to remain strong in the only kind of strength an aggressor understands; military power.

To preserve the strength of our nation, the arcade before us is clear. We can maintain a large standing Army, Navy and Air force or we can rely upon a comparatively small regular Army, Navy and Air force supported by well-trained citizens, who in time of emergency could be quickly mobilized. I recommend the second course; that we depend for our security upon a comparatively small perpetual armed force, reinforced by a well-trained and effectively organized citizen reserve. The backbone of our military force should be the plain citizens, who is first and foremost a civilian, and who becomes a soldier or a sailor only in time of danger and only when Congress considers it necessary. This plan is obviously more practical and economical. It conforms more closely to long-standing American tradition.

In such a system, however, the citizen reserve must be a trained reserve. We can meet the need for a trained reserve in only one way; by universal training. Modern war is fought by experts, from the atomic scientist in his laboratory to the fighting man with his modern weapon. The day of the minute-man, with his flintlock is over.

Must Be Trained in Advance

Now it takes many months for a man to become skilled in electronics, aeronautics, electric, meterology and all the other sciences of modern war. If another national emergency should come, there will be no time for this complicated training. Men must be trained in advance. The sooner we can bring this maximum number of men into service, the sooner will be the victory and the less the tragic cost. Universal training is the only means by which we can be prepared right at the start to throw our great energy and our tremendous force into the battle. After two terrible experiences in one generation we have learned that th's is the way, the only way, to have human lives and material resources.

The importance of universal training has already been recognized by Congress, and Congress has wisely taken the initiative in this program. The select committee of the House of Representatives on postwar military policy has organized hearings and has heard extended testimony from representatives of churches, schools, labor unions, veteran's organizations, the armed services and many other groups. After careful consideration the Committee has approved the drafting of a policy of universal military training for the critical years ahead. I concur in that conclusion and strongly urge Congress to adopt this. In the present hour of triumph, we must not forget our anguish during the days of Bataan, we must not forget the anxiety of the days of Guadalcanal.

Postwar Military Groups

In our desire to leave the tragedy of war behind us, we must not make the same mistake that we made after the first World War when we sank back into helplessness. I recommend that we create a postwar military organization which will contain the following basic elements; (1) A comparatively small regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps. (2) A greatly strengthened National Guards and an organized reserve for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. (3) A general reserve composed of all the male citizens of the United States who have received training. The general reserve would be available for rapid mobilization in time of emergency but it would have no obligation to serve in this country or abroad unless and until called to the Service by an act of Congress. In order to provide this general reserve, I recommend to Congress the adoption of a plan for universal military training. Universal military training is not conscription. The opponents of training have labelled it conscription, and by so doing have confused the minds of some of our citizens. Conscription is compulsory service in the Army or Navy in time of peace or war. Trainees under this proposed legislation, however, would not be enrolled in any of the armed services. They would be civilians in training. They would be no closer to membership in the armed forces than if they had no training. Special rules and regulations would have to be adopted for their organization, discipline and welfare. Universal training is not intended to take the place of the present selective service system. The selective service system is now being used to furnish replacements in the armed forces for the veterans of this war who are being discharged. Only the Congress could ever draw trainees under a universal training program into the Army or the Navy. And if that time ever came, these trainees could be inducted only by selective process as they were inducted for World War I and World War II.

The great difference between having universal training and no training, however, is that in time of emergency, those who would be selected for actual military service would already have been basically trained. That difference may be as much as a year's time, that difference may be the margin between the survival and the destruction of this great nation. The emphasis in this training of our young men will not be on mere drilling. It will be on the use of all the instruments and weapons of modern war. The training will offer every qualified young man a chance to perfect himself in the service of his country, in some military specialty. Under the plan which I propose, provisions should be made within the armed services to help trainees improve their educational status. Universal training should provide ample opportunity for self-improvement. Such training could be used to develop skill which would be useful in future civilian life, just as such skills have been developed during the present war. The period of training can well be used to raise the physical standards of the nation's manpower, to lower its illiteracy rate, and to develop in our young men the ideals of responsible American citizenship. Medical examinations of young trainees would do much towards removing some of the minor disabilities which caused the rejection of so many men during this war by the selective service system. The moral and spiritual welfare of our young people should be a consideration of prime importance.

Safety of Prime Importance

But the basic reason for universal training is a safety one, to guarantee the safety and freedom of the United States. The benefit of universal military training is and always will be the national security of the United States, and the safety of our homes and our loved ones. Since training alone is involved and not actual military service no exemptions should be allowed for occupation, dependency or for any other reasons, except total physical disqualification.

All men should be included in the training. There should be a place under which every young American can fit in the service of our country. Some would be trained for combat. Others would be trained for whatever war service they are physically and mentally qualified to perform. I recommend that the training should be for one year. Each young man should enter training either at the age of 18 or upon his graduation from high school, whichever is later, but in any event before his 20th birthday. a trainee who completed high school registration in his 17th year, should be eligible with parental consent to enter th course of training. After the first few months of training, selected trainees who are not physically qualified for military service could be trained in certain skills, so that if war came, they could take their places in shipyards, munitions factories and similar industrial plants. Upon completion of a full year or training the trainee will become a member of the General Reserves for a period of six years. After that he could be placed in a Secondary Reserve. The present personnel in the Army and Navy reserves would of course be retained. And the new trainees would provide the source from which reserves in the future would draw their personnel. Commissions should be granted to qualified men who completed the course of training and who then take additional instructions in officer standard schools, in reserve officers training course or in naval reserve officers training corps. Outstanding trainees could be collected after an adequate period of training and sent to college with Government financial aid on condition that they return after graduation and with ROTC training as junior officers for a year or more of additional training in service. Such a system as I have outlined would provide a Democratic and efficient military force. It would be a constant bulwark in support of our ideals of government. It would constitute the backbone of defense against every possible future acts of aggression. It has been suggested in some quarters that there should be no universal training. The military needs of this country can be estimated and our commitments under the United Nations Organization can be determined. But it is impossible today to foresee the future.

Must Begin Right Away

It is difficult at any time to know exactly what our responsibilities will require in the way of force. We do know that if we are to have available a force when needed, the time to begin preparing is right now. The need exists today, and it must be met today.

If at some later time conditions change then the program can be re-examined and revalued. At the present time we have the necessary organization, the requirel camp installations and the essential equipment and training rounds immediately available for use in a training program. Once we disband and store this setup it will be much harder and more expensive to re-establish the necessary facility.

The argument has been made that compulsory training violates the American concept of liberty and democracy, and even that it would endanger our system of government by creating a powerful military caste. The purpose of the program, however, is just the contrary, and it will have just the contrary results. The objective is not to train professional soldiers. It is to train citizens so that if and when Congress should declare them to become soldiers, they would do so more quickly and more efficiently. A large trained reserve of peace-loving citizens would never go to war or encourage war if it could be avoided. It is not valid argument against adopting universal training at this time that there are millions of trained veterans of this war. Who also could suggest that we should continue to rely indefinitely upon those veterans? They have earned the heartfelt gratitude of us all. And they have all the right to return promptly to civilian life. We must now look for our younger men to constitute the new reserve and military strength of our nation.

There are some who urge the development of rocket weapons and atomic bombs and others hold that new weapons indicate that scientific research rather than universal training is the best way to safeguard our security. It is true that if we are to keep ahead in military preparedness continuous research in science and new weapons is essential. That is why in my message to Congress of September the 6th, I urged that there be created a national research agency, one of whose major functions would be to carry on fundamental military reasearch. It is true that there must be continuous, exploration in the new sciences in order to keep ahead in the discovery of any culture or new weapon. No matter what the cost we cannot afford to fall behind in any of the new techniques of war or in the development of new weapons of destruction. And so we are sure that our peace machinery is functioning adequately, we must resort relentlessly to preserve superiority on land and sea and in the air. We must also be sure that by planning and by actual production we have at hand at all times sufficient weapons of the latest nature and des'gn with which to repulse any sudden attacks, and with which to launch an effective counter-attack.

Reviving Mail Certification

The Communication Board has announced that beginning November 1 the contents certification and delivery certification systems of the mail service will be revived. These have been suspended since April 1 last year.

HIGHER TAXATION INEVITABLE IF JAPAN IS TO AVOID INFLATION

Method of Reconstructing Country Will Depend Largely on Proper Disposal of Reparations Problem

By HIROKICHI SANO

I

What's going to happen to us? What will happen to Japan's economic structure? To what extent will the Allied Command permit our industrial productions? The answer to the above questions and the future of Japan's economy will depend upon the proper disposal of the reparations problem. Our method of reconstruction of new Japan will depend also largely upon this pertinent issue. However one thing is absolutely certain and that is, at this critical transitional period, when we are facing the grave national reconstruction problem, we must do our utmost to suppress an inflation tendencies and, bearing the heavy burden of increased taxation upon our shoulders, should march together to rebuild the war-torn nation.

Under the pressing circumstances the vital present day problems of inflation, taxation, and reparation will have a serious bearing upon the future living condition of the people. We shall then take up the above three problems by studying their assumed developments and analyze them closely with a firm resolution to meet them all squarely and step out with the right foot for the reconstruction of the war-torn nation.

Floating of Bonds

Inflation is a brother of war and even a victorious nation cannot escape it. Also it has a tendency to explode suddenly after the war rather than during the war. This is especially true in Japan where a vast amount of government bonds are issued by the Bank of Japan just as in the case of Germany during World War I thus possessing highly volatile inflationary possibilities. In the year the China affair broke out the total national bond floated was only ¥2,200,000,000, but nine years later it jumped up to ¥100,000,000,000. The total Bank of Japan notes in circulation at the time of the opening of the China affair was only ¥2,300,000,000 but since last summer it soared and at the termination of the War of Greater East Asia the total circulation reached the astonishing figure of about ¥300,000,000,000. This increase is primarily due, besides huge loans to the munition plants, various financial organizations had to borrow funds from the Bank of Japan to absorb the government bonds which were forced upon them. Practically all the funds thrown into the munitions industry went into the pockets of the people as salary and wages, the idle money being freely spent for purchasing scarce commodities inviting thereby the worse inflated conditions. There may be some who believe that if the war is ended and with it disposition of the huge military expenditure the financial structure will shrink and the amount of bank notes in circulation will also decrease. Then the value of currency will go up and the price of comcodities will be stabilized. On the other hand industry will have to be reconverted and therefore general commodities will be more abundant. The transportations system will no longer receive further punishment and travel will be easier. Those that hold this optimistic view should have their heads examined, for this wishful thinking is a gross halucination.

Think first of the reparation responsibility; then if we should observe the bomb-torn Tokyo and other smaller cities all over the Empire we can do nothing but bemoan the appalling material losses suffered by us. According to the report of the General Headquarters of National Air Defense Corps approximately 10,000,000 people had their dwellings burnt down and are raid victims. Production equipments and daily necessities were all burnt and yet, as everyone knows, everybody is goaded with money. It the security of living after the war is the most important thing then the government must put up huge appropriations as relief funds. Large investments he made to aid new industries but all these funds come directly from the true economic power of the nation then there would be no problem at all. No matter how we look at it these investments, as in the case of war expenditures, must be borne by the public in the form of government bonds and increased taxation. After the war we cannot hope for decreased national expenditures and if at this time the people should become panicky and withdraw all their savings what is going to happen to the economic structure of the nation? The money will flood their pockets and those that draw out their savings in fear of a panic are driving themselves into the pit fall of economic uncertainty. For afterall inflation cannot be removed in its entirety; it must be allowed to proceed slowly, with extreme caution to prevent sudden explosions on the way. While the inflation train is slowing down the government should put into effect many measures to increase the amount of commodities, a sound rationing system should be established and if the security of living is maintained then the people would not be so foolish as to horde more money than they actually need. Thus analyzed the inflation problem can only be successfully conqered when the government and the people consolidate as one unit and cooperate full toward the purpose. The people, particularly, should realize that, pressed by the void feeling of defeatism, they should never lose their faith in the government and never seek anything but their own security and welfare. If they do otherwise they will destroy the very fundamental structure of the nation and their very existense will be threatened.

If we should study some of the closely related reasons for inflations we cannot escape from the large close-up view of the reparations. Even if a certain amount of industry is allowed to operate the products will have to be turned over as part payment of reparation and would never reach the consumers' hands. If the government should buy up the products and present them as reparations the only thing left will be the wages earned by the workers at this transitional period. This is only in the form of yen paper currency and does not contribute to the real strengthening of the national economic structure. As long as reparations are not fully paid this struggle will continue, but even with this set-up the amount of reparations can be decreased and therefore there is nothing left for us but to trust the government by being thirifty and bear the brunt of the heavy taxation amidst our labor service.

If the peaceful structure becomes cracked even a little the economic structure becomes unstable and hence the people trust on the circulating currency also diminishes. If we reflect upon the grave responsibility of rebuilding the nation we must be calm and prevent ourselves from the danger of digging our grave through inflation.

(To Be Concluded)

The Ugly and the Beautiful

Out of the cloying city and into the beauty of the countryside of the Isles of Sunrise! Away from the dusty streets with their congestion of motor cars, trams, bicycles, pedestrians and confusing traffic of a diversified nature to the Tokaido and the Nakasendo and all of the roads of ancient Japan, whose well-trod stones echo to the footsteps of villager and farmer pacing the little distances encompassing their lives.

Near the great ports and cities of the Empire the human stream that pours along the narrow roads is of far more interest than the thatched houses and rice fields that are passed, the orchards and the little fields of grain. There are farmers coming into the city to sell the work of their hands and backs, and there are equally as many going out with their profits or carrying the gifts of the cities to their homes. There are ox carts, hand carts, burdened shoulders and a few horses being led slowly along with straw canopies arched over them while their half-dressed leisurely masters walk in front, wielding a lazy fan in the blaze of the noorday sun.

On along the coast or up into the mountains that tower from the sea, and the scene changes. Little villages and farming hamlets scattered through the mountains or nestling by the banks of some life-giving river in the rice country retain the quaint customs and simplicity of other days. The pressure of an evergrowing population and of intensive agricultural development is seen in thousands and thousands of homes that crowd one another along the roadside through the fertile lowlands, and in the diminutive holdings of each farmer

The depressing grayness of unpainted buildings is offset by the ethereal beauty of mists and mountains, of whitecapped waves that break in spray against the shore, and the still, blue waters of deep lakes, by the sunshine that dazzles as it strikes the snow-whitened cone of Fuji, the greenness of trees and fields and groves of bamboo or the majesty of cryptomeria, by the glorious colors of the cherry blossoms or wisteria or the iris blooms. The ugly and the beautiful; the new and the old; the toil and the pleasure—the life—of a people and a nation.—I. H.

MORE EVACUEES RETURNING

The schedule of vessels due to arrive at these ports from different parts of the southern regions with demobilized servicemen and general evacuees follows:

October 31: coast defense ship No. 118 arriving at Kagoshima from Manila with five army men and 295 civilians, mainly women and children.

November 3: Cruiser Shikajima arriving at Uraga from Yaluit with 596 army men, who naval men, 385 civilians, and 22 civilians attached to the army.

Meanwhile on October 27, the coast defense ship Kyosai arrived at Uraga from Mortlock with 390 army and 60 navy men.